The North Carolinian.

VOL. III FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864. NO. 29

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance; payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Three months, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four page newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements for the CAROLINIAN will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for each and every insertion, eight lines or less constituting a square.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

The Value of Money.

Value of old Issue		Value of new Issue	Value of new Issue		Value of old Issue
1 00		66⅔	1 00		1 50
2 00		1 33⅓	2 00		3 00
3 00		2 00	3 00		4 50
4 00		2 66⅔	4 00		6 00
5 00		3 33⅓	5 00		7 50
10 00		6 66⅔	10 00		15 00
15 00		10 00	15 00		22 00
20 00		13 33⅓	20 00		30 00
25 00		16 66⅔	25 00		37 50
30 00		20 00	30 00		45 00
35 00		23 33⅓	35 00		52 50
40 00		26 66⅔	40 00		60 00
45 00		30 00	45 00		67 50
50 00		33 33⅓	50 00		75 00
55 00		36 66⅔	55 00		82 50
60 00		40 00	60 00		90 00
65 00		43 33⅓	65 00		97 50
70 00		46 66⅔	70 00		105 00
75 00		50 00	75 00		112 50
80 00		53 33⅓	80 00		120 00
85 00		56 66⅔	85 00		127 50
90 00		60 00	90 00		135 00
95 00		63 33⅓	95 00		142 50
100 00		66 66⅔	100 00		150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNGING-SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

Before 1st April, 1864, at par.
From 1st to last day of April, inc., at 66⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔
Swept away by monthly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundredths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense: A. E. MARSHALL,
dtf Augusta, Ga.

J. G. GODFREY,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Keeps Cotton Yarns For Sale.
Fayetteville, N. C.
199-tf

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,
Grocer and Commission
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
196-tf

CLAIMS
of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bount, arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or fataer then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
123-tf Commissioner.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS
Throughout the Confederacy

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
RAILROAD BUREAU.
RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Paakages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else; and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as traveling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.

Approved.
V. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20. 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notifies the friends and relative of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in her power to fulfil its requiremensst

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co
may20-tf.

H. McMILLAN
Auctioneer and
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 10-3m*

MISTRESS AND MAID.

JUST RECIEVED a few more copies of that excellent NOVEL at
No. 17, Market Square

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.
CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.
OCT. 11, 1864.

Bacon	5 50 @ — 00	₱ lb
Pork	1 50 @ 2 00	₱ lb
Lard	— — @ 5 50	₱ lb
Beef	1 50 @ 2 00	₱ lb
Beeswax	4 — @ — —	₱ lb
Butter	— — @ 6 00	₱ lb
Cotton	1 75 @ — —	₱ lb
Coffee	* 15 00	₱ lb
Cotton Yarn	$25 @ 40	₱ bunch.
Dried Fruit ... Apples & Peaches	75 $1	₱ lb
Eggs	3 00 — —	₱ do @
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6	₱ lb
Flour	$235 @ 260	₱ barrel
Flaxseed	12 50 @ 3 00	₱ bushel
Fodder	$8 00 @ 10 00	₱ hundred
Hay	6 00	₱ hundred.
Shucks	$3 50	₱ hundred
Grain—Corn	$— 00 — 00	₱ bushel
Wheat	— — @ 3 00	₱ bushel
Rye	15 00 @ $— 00	₱ bushel
Oats	9 00 $10 00	₱ bushel
Eggs	17 50 @ 20 00	₱ bushel
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00	₱ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00	₱ lb
Iron—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50	₱ lb
Leather—Upper	25 00	₱ lb
Sole	18 00	₱ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	50 00	₱ gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy	50 00	₱ gallon
Molasses	$15 20 00	₱ gallon
Nails	3 50 @ 4 00	₱ lb
Onions	20 00 @ 25 00	₱ bushel
Potatoes—Irish	$— @ 15 00	₱ bushel
Sweet	$7 50 @ 10 00	₱ bushel
Rice	65 @ 75	₱ lb
Sugar	10	₱ lb
Soap	Family Bar 2 00	₱ lb
Toilet	5 00	₱ lb
Spirits Turpentine	3 00	₱ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	1 50 @ 3 25	₱ Yard
Salt	$— 00 @ 40	₱ bushel
Tallow	2 50 @ 3 00	₱ lb
Wool	$6 00 @ 8 00	₱ lb

THE
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE.
LIFE.
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY.
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITICISMS MISCELLANY,
WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY.
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months.....$10
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
oprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
Jun

Wanted.
200,000 FEET OF 1½ & 1 INCH LUMBER, 12 inch. wide.
Apply CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association. 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia

Mosby at Work.
OFFICIAL FROM GENERAL LEE!!

RICHMOND, Oct 17.—The following official dispatch has been received at the War Department:

To Hon. James A. Seddon:

On the 14th Colonel Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Duffield, destroying a mail train, consisting of a locomotive and ten cars, and securing 50 prisoners and 15 horses. Among the prisoners are two Yankee Paymasters, with $150,000 in Government funds.

R. E. LEE, General.

The Northern Elections.

RICHMOND, Oct 17.—The *Whig* has received the *Herald*, of the 15th, which says returns received last night continue to show Democratic gains. In Pennsylvania the Democratic majority reaches 5000. Returns from Ohio show Democratic gains for Congressmen over the first report—Ashley, in the 10th, and Daland in the 18th district both Republicans, are defeated.

The 12th district in Maryland gives 300 home majority against the Constitution.

The *Herald* says Mosby got over 200,000 in greenbacks at Duffield's Station.

Nothing from Sherman or Sheridan.

Price is at Boonsville, north Missouri, with a portion of his force. Butler has put Confederates at work at Dutch Gap, because, he asserts, we have put negro citizens to work in trenches.

Gold 201, 203.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—The Chronicle of the 15th says Pennsylvania is admitted to have given a general Democratic vote, even with soldiers' vote.

Maryland voted against the new Constitution by 5,000 majority, though the soldiers' vote will adopt it.

Indiana and Ohio have gone for the Republicans.

Dispatches from Grant's army before this place say active operations will soon be renewed.

Papers say Mosby made a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, and Manassas Gap rail road, at White Plains, in both of which he was successful.

Price is at Brownville, Missouri. Shelby in north Missouri, pillaging and conscripting.

Price made a speech at Brownsville Mosby is represented to have cross the Potomac in Montgomery county, on Friday. Nebraska gone Republican.

FROM LEE'S ARMY.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—No military movement or operation transpiring in this department, and no indications of any—the dullest since Grant took his position before Richmond.

Northern News.

MOBILE, Oct 17.—A special to the *Register* from Senatobia, of the 16th, has dates from the St. Louis Republican of the 12th.

Price retired without attacking Jefferson City, and went westward.

Three thousand of his men crossed the Missouri, it is supposed to operate on the Hanibal and St Joseph Railroad.

Price was making a clean sweep of the Pacific road. He burned a splendid bridge over the Lamoone; also 2 bridges east of California.

The invasion is formidable; force estimated at 15 to 20,000.

The condition of affairs is considerably worse for the Federals than at any time since the beginning of the war.

Some papers are advising the abandonment of Arkansas to save Missouri.

Sanbury is skirmishing with Price's rear. The Confederates are represented to be clad in new clothes, and abandoning worn out horses for new ones. The men and horses are loaded with plunder.

A Washington Dispatch says the 10th and 18th corps lost 3,000 at Chaffin's farm on the New Market road. The 5th and 9th, lost over 2,000 during the advance south of Petersburg.

Sheridan lost in the Valley, over 3,400. Sheridan is at Strasburg, closely followed by Early.

The Republican thinks affairs look gloomy for the Federals. It pronounces Stanton's encouraging dispatches about the situation, as made to affect the election.

Fort Harrison, now held by the enemy, is about four miles and a half from the corporate limits of Richmond and one mile and a half from our intermediate line of defence.

CONVOCATION OF GOVERNORS.—It seems there is to be a convocation of Southern Governors at Augusta. We have not learned the precise day of their meeting, nor the object of the same, but suppose the latter will be revealed "in the course of human events." The *Progress* says Gov. Vance left for the place of meeting, on Friday last.

The iron ram Alexander has put to sea, followed by two vessels, one laden with her armament and the other with her ammunition. It is believed that she will be heard from in a fine and in the right quarter. It is not known how she got out, the British Government having done all it could to prevent her sailing.

The Weekly Intelligencer

IS PUBLISHED AT AYETTEVILLE, N. C. on TUESDAY of each week. It is made up from the news contained in the DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN, and will always contain the

VERY LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Having the advantage of the news of the PRESS ASSOCIATION, of which the Daily North Carolinian is a member.

THE MARKETS

Will be fully and carefully reported each day, and a true statement of their condition honestly given. We have

SECURED CORRESPONDENTS

In the Armies of Gens. LEE and PICKET, and will always give a faithful and full record of army matters.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as AGENTS, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will not be taken for a longer period than six months, and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for $2 per square of 16 lines for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER—Three months, $3 00
" " Six months, 5 00

J. J. SINCLAIR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

No. 17, Market Square!

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above establishment having returned "*from the wars,*" peace having been declared in Moore County, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers. They will find a choice selection of Combs, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Soap, "Old Windsor," do., Needles, Pins, Spool Cotton, Silk Thread, Black Flax Thread, Black Silk do., Hooks and Eyes.

Stationary—consisting of Note, Letter and Fools' cap Paper, Plain, Fancy and Commercial Envelopes, Pencils, Pens, Pen Holders, &c., &c.

Also a new and carefully selected stock of the latest Music Pieces published.

Choice Smoking Tobacco for Sale.
Oct5-tf

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE Fayetteville COTTON CARD Manufacturing Company are now manufacturing Cards superior to any run through the blockade, and at present selling for sale price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered at Wilmington free of expense.

Call upon or address
A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Choice Tobacco!

THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a choice lot of superior chewing tobacco, which he offers for sale at reasonable prices.

Some of that A NO. 1 chewing tobacco still on hand. ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
196-1m

AUCTION SALE OF
Planing, Tonguing and Grooving
MACHINE.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction on Thursday the 20th of October, 1864, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, a Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machine. The Machine is nearly new, and any one desiring to purchase, would do well to call and see it. Apply to
Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS,
Comd'g Officer.
H. McMILLAN, Auct'r.
210 ts

WALTER WATSON,
GUN, PISTOL MAKER AND
Machinist.
Guns and Pistols made and Repaired with Dispatch.

MEMBERS of Reserves and Home Guards can have their arms repaired at half price. All kinds of Machine work done.

Hay Mount, Fayetteville, N. C., opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq.
205 1m

STRAYED.

FROM the Fayetteville ARSENAL AND ARMORY, on the 9th inst., a black mare Mule, about 8 years old, holds a high head in harness, slight gear marks. A liberal reward will be paid to any one finding and bringing her back.

Persons are cautioned against trading for her.
F. L. CHILDS,
214 6t Lieut. Col. Comd'g.
Observer copy 2 times.

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office, No. 17 Market Square,

☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, o whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 18, 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance*. Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday.*

NOTICE.—C. C. MCCRUMMIN, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

"These are times that try men's souls," but that is no reason why our people should despair.

In prosperity the veriest coward may be cheerful and exultant; but the true moral grandeur which becomes the hero and that lofty fortitude that belongs to the man is never brought out in bold relief and fully tested till clouds of adversity and the trials and troubles of life environ his path.

In peace the sunshine soldier may parade, and the summer patriot boast; but war is the proper element for the truly brave and patriotic. Amid horrors and accumulated misfortunes, the true man never grows despondent; never shirks the performance of duty · never gives way to the powers of evil that assail him; and it is only the coward who shirks, turns pale, and sits down, inactive, overcome in the battle with fate, and is prepared to give up all as lost.

In times of revolution he who has little, and who is not wholly immersed in the greed for gain, is aptest to look with courage in the face of danger, is he who fears nothing, who is ever confident, who entertains no desponding views, and who is ready to lose life, property and everything, save honor, in the attainment of liberty. 'Tis such men as these who, if the skies become dark, and the future looks drear and gloomy, when the sun of hope begins to set in the sea of despair, rise with the occasion, create a sun, and cause its beams of cheerful expectation to radiate and illuminate with their hopefulness the dark vista which the croaker has peopled with images of evil and destruction.

But how can that man whose miserly soul makes a god of his money bags, and who is never so contented as when counting his hoarded stores, look with calmness into a future which may rob him perchance of the fruits acquired by long years of toil? How can he be else than a groveller? How can he see—with his eyes dimmed by the continual contact with shining, lustrious gold—that liberty is worth any sacrifice, and feel that without this inestimable treasure life itself is a cumbrous chain, and existence no more than an earthly hell?

Unfortunately for our country, this latter class far exceeds in number the other. Unfortunately ours is a degenerate race, unfortunately the noble men who won freedom for us in the days of yore, who snatched it from the very jaws of overwhelming disaster, and laid the foundation of what was once the best and freest government the world has known on the ruins of an oppressive, tyrannical rule, were nobler, purer, better, and loved liberty and honor more than the puny sons who have inherited as a birth right the boon for which they contended so heroically and so successfully. Men of America—sons of Revolutionary sires—citizens of North Carolina! Shall it be said of you that you have been recreants—that you have forfeited by a supine inaction, by an unmanly and cowardly calculation, the glorious privileges to which you are entitled? Shall a base, slavish fear, or a sinful covetousness and love of gold, and fondness for luxury, come in between your women, and your children, and their liberty; and deprive them of all that man should hold dear—of all that is ennobling and honorable.

Will you see your glory fade—will you accept the chains an unmerciful foeman seeks to rivet on your limbs—will you defraud your posterity of the splendid inheri ance your ancestors gave you in trust for them? Or will you rise—will you shake off the shackles—will you gird on your swords or seize your firelocks and meet the invader? Will you see the swollen legions of ruthless Northmen and mercinary foreigners lay waste your country? Or will you join the ranks of the veteran armies that have so long stood between your property and your defenceless families and that band of wretches whose cry is "Booty and beauty?"

Must we suffer defeat, when by a united effort we could throw off the yoke? Must we see all our dearest and most cherished wishes for a government of our own and a freedom from dictation thwarted, or shall we see the streaming tide of armed men, who come down on us like the waves of destruction, dashed back on the fiends who have sent them to destroy us?

Correspondence of the Carolinian.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Oct. 14th, 1864.

DEAR CAROLINIAN:—"Great men will differ," it is said, and I would add that sometimes the lesser ones differ from the greater. This has been verified to no little extent since the publication of the late most admirable and truly statesman-like production of our greatest and wisest leader, ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, of Georgia.—His views upon a Convention of the States of the Confederacy with those of the United States must meet the hearty sanction of of every *thinking* man, who regards the *substance* of liberty and independence paramount to the mere name or shadow of the same.

Your correspondent is not disposed to raise any factious opposition to the reigning powers, but on the contrary, if he thinks differently and expresses sentiments at variance with the policy of our rulers, he does it in a spirit of love, desiring merely to exercise a right which every American has inherited as a birthright—the right to think and speak his own sentiments, sustained and reinforced by the experiences of the past, regardless of the cry of "traitor" and "croaker" so glibly mouthed by men who have casemated exemptions, or who desire the favor of dispensers of power and patronage, rather than the good of the common country and the well being of her people.

Your correspondent would therefore touch at this time upon two subjects alone, and while he has not the time or inclination to eloborate upon the great and vital priciples involved in these questions, in the meantime he is desirous of giving offence to no one, and if his remarks be considered as indicating a weakened policy, let it be recollected that it is better to bring the true facts before our people and urge upon them the necessity of instructing their representatives both at Raleigh and Richmond, as to the need of rational, common sense legislation. It is high time that our legislators should look at the exhaustion in men and material which a four years war has brought upon the country, and rather than be carried away with the mad theory of "more men for the slaughter," so act that our resources may be so husbanded both as to men and material of war, that we shall, regardless of the persistent efforts of our enemy, succeed eventually in securing our independence. *It is the duty of the press* to hold up the mirror, that the legislators, who have the destiny of this fair land in their keeping, may see the straits to which radical legislation has already brought our country, and warn them against the commission of like folly. First then, a policy which is foreshadowed by the late orders from the office of General Cooper. Let me ask what must be the result of this course in the end?—History often repeats itself, and in this matter it is likely to do so again. Let the readers of the *Carolinian* cast a retrospective glance at the past, and it will enable your correspondent to bring forth a "corps" of facts and circumstances, supported on either flank and in the centre by evidence of the most overpowering character, that if the drain upon our fighting material shall be equal to the past, the history of this war will end in these words: "So ended the great rebellion, the Southern States being overrun and impoverished." Historians will give us credit for gallantry upon a thousand fields of strife unequaled by any people in ancient or modern times, but to our shame will add: "Their gigantic struggle, maintained for years against a people having unlimited resources, failed, for want of a proper appreciation of the value of the lives of the brave men, who, under judicious management, would have eventually, had the task been assigned them, secured the independence of a world."

To refer to the past is always profitable. Look, therefore, at the conduct of this war from the memorable first Manassas to the present day. On the defeat of McDowell the Yankee government called for and received 300,000 volunteers. They were led by McClellan and Pope, utterly defeated and routed, and thus the first levy of the United States was disposed of. Then an army of 300,000 men was called for, and our people consoled themselves with the idea that the Yankees could not get the men. But how soon were our people undeceived? Burnside appears in the field at the head of this army easily recruited and ready for the fray. Fredericksburg was fought, and thus the 300,000 were disposed of. Another levy was called for and Hooker placed at its head, but he was disposed of. Then Mead was placed in command and an additional levy made and honored. Then Grant and an additional draft upon the North was made, and it was honored. The battles of the Wilderness are still fresh in the memory of our people, when the Northmen lay thickly strewn as hay, upon the field. Lincoln demands 500,000 more to end the rebellion. The idea of submission to this last call is considered preposterous at the South, but what are the facts? Lincoln's last call is honored, and many of the new recruits are now in the field. Thus it will be seen that the North have in every instance given obedience to each call for men and with comparative ease, for all of the slain on their side during this war, not over one-eighth were Americans, hence their losses are but little regarded. We do not hesitate to aver to-day, that should Lincoln see proper to call for 500,000 more men the call would be filled.

But stay, reader, this is but one side of the picture. I trust you have not unwittingly been led to believe that all the destruction of Yankee armies recorded by me, was accomplished by *one* gallant Confederate army.

Your correspondent will soon explain that question. After the first Manassas conscription was resorted to, and all men between the ages of ighteen and thirty-five years were placed in the field, or substitutes in their stead, the campaign of 1862 necessitated the extension of the conscript age to forty. The campaign of 1863 necessitated its extention to forty-five, and, in anticipation of disaster, Reserves were introduced, making the conscript act more general, including *boys* at *seventeen* and *old men* at *fifty!* In addition to this, all those who had placed substitutes in the field were themselves ordered in, thus making a clear sweep of *all* our fighting material. It would seem to your correspondent, that as we have now arrived at the point where we can not make any more soldiers, we would look to what is next best. It is evident that if, as has been seen by the order of conscription, we have to advance the conscript age after each campaign five years more, that in each campaign we lose from all causes, in that time, the number embraced in those ages; hence we argue that as we can not extend the age of conscription, in the next campaign, we will lose men equal in number to those embraced between the ages of forty and forty-five; in 1866, the next campaign, we will lose a number equal to those introduced between the ages of thirty-five and forty, and in two years more, say 1868, when Lincoln's second term shall have expired, we shall have lost a number equal to those embraced in the ages between twenty and forty five!!

But long before this we shall have been in a worse condition than that portrayed above, if the policy heretofore pursued be considered. What then should be done? I can see but one policy: Spare life—husband our means! We are fighting for independence; the way to secure it is the best way to adopt. He who advocates a course which will eventually leave us helpless at the foot of our enemy, is no friend to his country—he may spout war and blood, but he is a traitor—he may proclaim his love of country, but he is her worst enemy.

If we abandon territory to day—even Richmond or Petersburg, and save our army, we weaken our enemy. The men thus saved will yet regain that territory lost; but let us sacrifice life—destroy our armies, and we lose this territory without the hope of regaining it. A soldier slain can not be restored—a city captured may be recaptured.

We never looked upon Washington as a great General, until within the last twelve months. His superior military genius, his transcendant wisdom, becomes more apparent every day. Had he hurled his troops against the British as we have against the Yankees, we would to-day have been a British colony—our independence would not have been secured.

The truth is, we have already drained the country of fighting men. Let those in the field be provided for—their lives preserved, and let those at home feed and clothe them and their families. Whosesale conscription will subjugate us without the aid of the Yankee bayonet

In another letter I will refer to the Convention scheme.

Yours, SIGMA.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.—We obtain from the Richmond *Enquirer* the following particulars of the attempt on Thursday last to carry our lines on the North side of the James, between Darbytown and Charles City roads:

Further accounts from the battle-field of Thursday, fully sustain the general idea of the completeness of our victory over the enemy on that memorable day. The effort to carry our lines was well matured, and the enemy was fully prepared to make the great sacrifice they did in the endeavor. During Tuesday night, heavy reinforcements were thrown across the James, from the enemy's front at Petersburg, and all day Wednesday was occupied in getting the men up to the lines in front of Chaffin's, and preparing for the conflict of the following day. The main force moved up the Charles City, and on Thursday morning, when the attack was begun, it was evident that the principal fighting would have to be done in the vicinity of that road, although the enemy's left rested near the Darbytown road, and the advance by that route was simultaneous and in strong force. The advance of the enemy was checked about a mile and a half from our main works, and soon after the battle was joined, their troops began massing near the Charles City road, for those desperate and repeated charges which proved so disastrously unfortunate for them. They advanced repeatedly against our lines of breast-works, but were literally mowed down as repeatedly, and in not a single instance did they secure an advantage, with all their compulsory recklessness in their foolhardy charges. Beaten at every point of the line, they were at last compelled to abandon the contest, not only giving up the field, but their dead and many of their wounded The repulse was as complete as it was sanguinary, and furnishes room for a lengthy pause ere the attempt to flank Chaffin's farm may be attempted again. But the necessities of the political campaign at the North can recognize no such considerations. The terrible losses of this day will be concealed as others before it, and before many days are over, we may expect to hear of just such another and perhaps more disastrous and important assault.

Our loss in the engagement will not exceed one hundred.

The *Enquirer* also says:

There is a field about a mile below our defences on Chaffin's farm, and not far from Fort Harrison, which is concealed by an intervening hill and growth of woods. Here the enemy have been industriously at work, defending their operations against observation by a line of sharpshooters. Several of our men, endeavoring to ascertain what was going on in this 'lone, sequestered vale,' have fallen victims to the rifle shots of the hidden foe. Others, however, have been more fortunate, and discovered that the enemy are employed in mounting mortar batteries and cannon for shelling. The new works are evidently designed to operate against our defences at Chaffin's, and from the latest indications it was supposed that they would soon be sufficiently completed to open their experimental fire.

DIED,

At 12 o'clock yesterday, ANNA LEE, aged 14 months. Daughter of J. M. and Mary Williams.

The funeral will take place at the residence of William McIntyre, this evening, at 4 o'clock The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

Funeral Notice.

Died, on Sunday the 16th inst., in this town, Mrs. BRADFORD, formerly of Culpeper county, Virginia, aged about 70 years.

The funeral will take place at the Methodist Church at 3 o'clock P. M., to-day (Tuesday.) The public are invited to attend.

☞ We have failed to receive our sprightly cotemporary, the Raleigh *Conservative*, during the past week. We hope the "slight" has been unintentional.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNDRY · MAN WANTED.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL & ARMORY,
Oct, 17th, 1864.

WANTED a good MOULDER. One competent to superintend, as well as a practical workman can find steady employment and good wages. Apply to

Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS,
Comd'g. Officer.

219-6t ·
Wilmington Journal copy 6t

Vick Emanual.

THIS celebrated Horse will stand this, the Fall season, at Fayetteville, N. C., commencing the 10th of October and ending the 10th December, and will be let to Mares at the reduced price of $15 in specie or three barrels of corn, or the market price of the corn or specie in Confederate money, when due, by the insurance. Those who wish to turn by the season will be charged two-thirds of the insurance, with $5 to the Groom in every instance, who is a good groom and will take all possible care to prevent accidents, but I will not be liable for any that may occur. The insurance money to be due as soon as the fact is ascertained that the mare is in foal, and that for the season at the end of the season. Change of property forfeits the insurance. Those putting to this horse are requested to send their Mares regularly every tenth day.

He will stand at the subscriber's stables, east of the Market, and for further convenience of patrons, where there can be classes of six Mares made up, will be met at a distance of not more than ten or twelve miles from town.

PEDIGREE.

VICK EMANUAL is a thorough bred St. Lawrence; was purchased in Canada by Capt. Latham, one of the best judges of stock in the State, at a cost of $3,500 in gold and shipped to Eastern North Carolina in the spring of 1860, at 4 years old. This horse having been purchased by the present owner about ten days ago, his full pedigree is not to hand, but will be given in full as soon as it is forwarded.—He is celebrated for being the finest blooded Horse in the State.

DESCRIPTION.

VICK EMANUAL was eight years old last spring, medium size, fine form and well proportioned, coal black. As to style, fleetness and durability in harness, he has no equal, having been matched by the fastest horses in the State and never beaten. He now challenges the Confederacy for style and fleetness in harness. This is a rare chance, if you wish traveling stock.

REUBEN JONES, Agent.

P. S. Mares sent from a distance, will be turned on good grazing lots, and pasturage free of charge.

Oct. 18-219tf

Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1864.

To A. McLean, Esq., Mayor, &c.:

THE undersigned commissioners named in the Charter of the "Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Co," respectfully ask that a meeting of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville be called, to take into consideration the importance of at once subscribing for a sufficient amount of stock, to organize the Company and to promiviently place before the State and Confederate Government, the importance of the construction of the Road.

WM. McL. McKAY,
JNO. M. ROSE,
D. A. RAY,
AUG. W. STEEL,
A. A. McKETHAN.

TOWN MEETING.

Mayor's Office,
FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 8, 1864.

IN compliance with the above request, I hereby give notice that a Meeting of the citizens of the Town will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon the 13th inst., at three and a half o'clock, to which all persons, whether residents or not, who appreciate the importance of the object of the Meeting, are respectfully invited.

116-2t ARCH'D. McLEAN, Mayor.

The Meeting called under the foregoing notice, is adjourned until Monday the 17th instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

R. M. ORRELL,
Sec'y.

116-tm

Executive Department, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 24.

A NECESSITY having arisen for calling a part of the Guard for Home Defence into the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleaveland, and all the counties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Regiments or Batalions without delay, and proceed to devide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes—these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commanders of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home Defence

When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and devided into three equal parts, and a compliment of officers assigned to each. When there are three, six or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not devisable by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instructions, he will arm and equip the 1st class of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsboro', and report to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

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